CLEVEL . ND. Ohio, August 20, 1852. The Free Soil Movement-The Result-The Reception of the Nomination of Senator Hule-The Land Reformers-The Foreign and Native American Vote-Culculation of Chances-Weather, Crops, &c.

I made an omission in my last, which destroys the intended meaning of the paragraph in which it occurs, and which also occasioned your editorial remark. I designed to say-"The same game Van Buren & Co. player Cass in 1848, in the State of New York, will this year be played with Pierce in Ohio." Many free sorters here on the Reserve take a practical view of the subject, and argue that " of two evils choose the least;" and, of course, knowing that either Scots or Pierce must be elected, wish to throw their votes and influence in favor of the former, who is far more satisfactory to them than his opponent Inis, however, as some of their newspapers urged, could not be done without "a base desertion of principle," which made a difficulty hard to be obvinted; but at last a plan was hit upon which bid fair to nelp them out of their difficulty It was this. Procure the withdrawal of Hula, and the nomination of Chase, a democratic free soiler of this State-for whom they could not and would not vote -and then give their votes and influence to aid in the election of Gen Scott! It was well known that Chase. on account of his once or twice voting with the old en account of his case or twice voting with the old line democrate, could not draw the vote of a single one of the twenty thousand weig free soilers on the Reserve; while on the contrary, he would draw all the democratic free soilers, and it was hoped, some of the Simon Pures of the party. The whigs being an interested party were of course very willing to sid in the armagement; and Corwin, Wade, Greeley, Seward, and Johnston, were let into the plan. The first step was to get from Hale the promise of a withdrawal; and Doctor Bailey, of the National Era, and Fogg. of the Independent Democrat, (Concord.) were appointed to arrange this part of the matter, while Greely and Seward, from New York, Johnston, from Pennsylvania, Vaughn, Wade, and Briggs, from Obio, were to procure the election of delegates to the Pree Soil Convention who were favorable to Chase for a second choice. The parts were all admirably performed. A letter of withdrawal was procured from Hale and placed in the hands of Mr Fogg, a delegate to the convention; and delegates all of the right stamp and character were elected. This was a nice arrangement; and it bid fair to work. Spaniding, Lewis, Julian, and other Western democratic free soilers, had not yet been apprized of the movement; but it was supposed. Hale's positive declination would prevent their kicking and flouncing in any degree so as to injure the success of the scheme. Greeley procured a copy of Hale's positive declination would prevent their kicking and flouncing in any degree so as to injure the success of the scheme. Greeley procured a copy of Hale's positive declination, he decided to publish it a day or two in advance of the convention; and thus make a complete clincher of the whole affair. Accordingly it was published in line democrate, could not draw the vote of a single good to keep, after mattre deliberation, he decided to publish it a day or two in advance of the convention; and thus make a complete clincher of the whole affair Accordingly it was published in the Tribine of Monday morning, in the Herald, Forest Cuy, and True Democrat, of this city on Tuesday, and in the Pittsburg papers on the merning of the convention. It was published without a single word of comment, they being fearful that if any joy was manifested over the affair, the democratic portion of the delegates would choke Hale's nomination down their throats at all events. But they were caugut in their own trap. Their extraordinary silence aroused the attention of Spaulding, and others of the democratic portion of the wing, from Ohio. Pennsylvania and New York, who at a glance comprehended the plot, and resolved to nominate Hale nucleus volens. The aspect of the game, and the complexing of the players did not suit; other delegates were apprised of it, and it was condamned almost unanimously. "Our design," said they, "is to build up a free seil party; and we are not going to prostitute our principles, nor weaken damped almost unantonously. "Our design," said they, "is to build up a free soil party; and we are not going to prostitute our principles, nor weaken our strength, to eubserve the interests of any party, in opposition to our own "Hale was accordingly nominated, and thus this small item of Greeley & Co's financiering "fizzled." Think, Southern whigs, of his being in possession of a "confidential" letter of the free soil Presidential candidate; and also the confidential adviser of General Scott, who, he would have you believe, is a national whig of the first water. I see he is of the opinion that "Hale will of course positively decline;" but he need not fe la particle alarmed. Free-soilers will for the fature attend to their own matters, without any of his assistance. They do not approve his management; and any effort of his to still procure the nomination of Chase will be totally unavailing. It is out of the question. If Hale should persist in his decination—[He has accepted the nomination of Chase will be totally unavailing. It is out of the question. If Hale should persist in his decination—[He has accepted the nomination of Chase will be the Adams will be the probable nominee—or some man at any rate who will draw the full party strength—whig free soilers of the Reserve and all. The free soil nominations are received here with the liveliest enthusiasm. If Hale consents to run, good judges say he will get a larger vote than Van Buren did here in '48—forty thousand would probably be no more than a fare estimate. The defeat of this whig and free soil game pots a different aspect upon matters here. With a full free soil vote, Scott stands not the slightest chance of getting the electoral vote of Ohio. All the side influences possible could not alter the result. Past elections have proved and verified this beyond the possibility of a doubt. Divide the foreign vote, and Pierce will have fifteen thousand majority! Give it all to Scott; and Pierce, he would have from seven to ten thousand.

beyond the possibility of a doubt. Divide the foreiga vote, and Pierce will have fifteen thousand
majority! Give it ail to Scott; and Pierce, he
would have from seven to ten thousand. Where it
will be cast, is still a matter of uncertainty. The
Irish organs appear to favour Pierce; and matters
new look as if he might get a greater part of their
vote. The election, however, alone will tell. Two
ably conducted German papers are working for him;
and at present there seems to be but one opinion as
to where the German votes and influence will be
teast. They muster a strong party, and their votes
will have a telling effect The Land Reformers, too,
muster considerable of a force. It is impossible to
say where their strength will be exerted, or which
candidate they will support. It depends considerably upon the setion of a democratic Congress,
with regard to the Land Reform bill. In my next
I may perhaps speak with more certainty.

Cross insy perhaps speak with more certainty.

The weather still continues very dry. Crops, however, are very good—the wheat crop never better. Farmers will have to askek what they can out door, and put the rest in the barn.

Arcus.

## Our New Bedford Correspondence. New BEDFORD, Mass., August 28, 1852.

New Bedierd-Its Enterprise-Its Politics-Social Distinctions- Mr. Clifford-His Character and Position-Camp Meetings, etc.

There are few places in New England more worthy

the attention of an intelligent visiter from a distance than this, the headquarters of all the whalers of the United States. I do not recommend it for its beauty, for to that it has small pretensions; though I have seen places look worse-just as there are homelier men than Frank Blair. New Bedford is situated in one of the most arid districts I have ever seen, after beating about the world a good deal, and once getting a glimpse of Sahara a degree or two to the south of Mogadore It is a regular sun glass in hot weather, concentrating the rays of the God of Day to one focus, so that not even the breezes from that remantic and remantically named piece of salt water, Buzzard's Bay can cool it to a tolerable temperature. The more credit, from the little that nature has done, is due to the skill of the people here, who have effected much in the way of covering blemishes and showing taste. What chiefly is ob servable is the union of solid wealth and active enterprise. Unlike Salem, New Bedford is as wel industrious as rich, and her people have no idea of seeing their town stagnate, because it may not be its destiny to grow to the dimensions of Boston. The place has had its revolutions, like other marts; and not quite twenty years ago, during the "bank war," pretty near the entire mercantile population became bankrupt. Things are now established on

became bankrupt. Things are now established on a more solid basis, and no commercial place is farther beyond the reach of the attacks of fortune.

Like most towns of the kind, New Bedford is of whig politics, and has been so for some time. Some years since the democracy had the ascendency; but, with that beypy facely for internal dissension which belongs to their party, they contrived to make shipwirch, and as there was no insurance, they were ruined past redemation. In a population of some sevences in the same, the democrats cast but 451 votes at the last State election—being 12 less than the free soil candidate received, and 521 less than the whige cast. There is a good deal of abolition feeling here; but it takes the free soil color, mainly, though the case some gentlemen of the bound rouge cort—and belies, too, for the matter. The Maine last, it is covered, will operate against the whige at the next some a 50 far as to defeat The Maine las, it is a self-will operate against the whige at the next than as far as to defeat their five representations a pure will be a run ticket run—and a very the about it will most probably be. At any return the self-second the opposition to the whige and probably about a few votes

from their ranks.

Social distinctions are to distinct siroles, place. There are no to the four distinct siroles, place. There are no to the four distinct siroles, as they place. There are no manuely, the "upper to wend be called to to: In four distinct circles, menchants who have some lots distinction within the last twenty or think you would dealers and

master workmen, and the mass of mechanics. Beneath this last class is a herd of pariahs, consisting of laborers, milors, &c., universally veted to be a very disgusting portion of the community, and not worthy of being classified; but the more liberal members of the aristocracy admit that these valgar creatures are not absolutely vedes in the vale of creation. The distinctions of class (you might call it caste, for I doubt if there be a more exclusive spirit in Benares, that paradise of pious bulls and holy monkeys), are most rigidly observed. One of the first class would not use a cup or spoon that had been in "the paws" of one of the second class; and a member of the third would not pull one of the fourth out of the harbor if he were drowning; while of the plebian mass beneath, there is not a man among it who would crock his little finger to keep the entire "upper crust" from being "doue" as brown as Dives. The exclusiveness of the English exclusives was nothing to that of the cleaginous race of this thriving town, who turn uptheir moses at each other with most amusing insolence, though there never was but one man of their whole number who had a grandfather, and he is preserved in a glass case, like any other rare and precious thing. You cannot trace back the ancestry of even our "first men' without finding that their coat-armor consists of a pair of greasy and naked clows, with a mighty tendency to what artists call "keeping" in the shape of practical sans culattism. To go back two generations would be altogether too nasty, for it would lead one into all the old junk and scrap-iron shops in the place, to say nothing of daily visits to place compared to the odor of which the foulest smelling what in New York would be worthy of being called Araby the Blest.

De you see that handsome, intellectual looking man of the proper of the pro

in the place, to say nothing of daily visits to places compared to the odor of which the foulest smelling wharf in New York would be worthy of being called Araby the Blest.

Do you see that handsome, intellectual looking man? Thet, sir, is John H. Qifford, Attorney-General of the very respectable, and rather consequential state of Massachusetts; a gentleman who, the whigs, the coalitionists, and the fares permitting, will be the next governor of the said state. Mr Clifford is a mative of Providence, Rhode tsland, and is about forty-five years old. He came here to one twenty years ago, or thereabouts, and soon took rack as a lawyer. In politics he has always be n a whig, though he once had a little amorous dathance with the anti masons. He has been State Attorney for this district; and a few years since on the revival of the office of Attorney General, he was selected to fill it by Governor Briggs. He has been very successful in it; and, by his management of the famous Webster case, at once attained to American and European celebrity. Governor Boutwell found him in office when he become chief of the State, and being afraid that he would prove a formidable head to the whigs, smothered his politities by keeping him in office, under the pretence that there was no lawyer in the democratic party capable of filling the Aitorney-Generalsbip As "the pear was not ripe," Mr. Clifford held on to the office; but it is supposed that he now thinks it ripe, or even rotten, if it be true, as has been whispered about here for the last two or three days days, that he will not accept the whig nomination, on account of the divisions in that party's ranks with reference to the Presidential nomination, though he is a Scott man, and even a virulent enemy of Mr. Webster. Mr Clifford is a proud—his foes say rather a vain—man; and they tell a shory here of his refusing to attend a ball to which some two or three mechanics had been admitted. His own origin is not as very high, for though his father was a Providence merchant, he rose to th

U. S. HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 23, 1852. Stavation at the Watering Places-Strictures of

the Press-Freing the Waiters. Notwithstanding the many letters from Saratoga, published in the New York papers, concerning hotel proprietors in this place, for the manner in which they conduct their business, starve their guests, and encourage lazy and impudent servants, somebody signing himself "T" has written to the New York Express, and boldly asserts that during his sciourn at the United States Hotel he had a seat at table, and found sufficient to eat to prevent starvation. No doubt there are occasional cases of this kind, and we hope this man will be kind enough to mention his name, and give us a leaf out of his book, that we may know how he accomplished this feat He says, " I never saw or heard, in my own case or that of others, anything like bribing or buying a a seat of a servant, on any one else, or paying a a seat of a servant, on any one cise, or paying a waiter for waiting upon a guest on his first arrival." I beg leave, after a sojourn here of two weeks, to state that I have heard many complaints, and have myself been greatly annoyed by the servants, and half starved by the proprietors of this house and Congress Hall. Mr. "T." must certainly be both blind and deaf "not to see or hear anything like bribing the servants." No doubt be is the very near eighted man who used an ear trumpet and stopped at the United States Hotel about a week since. We distinctly remember the individual. Newspaper reporters are not allowed to sojourn at this house.

sighted man who used an eartrumpet and stopped at the United States Hotel about a week since. We distinctly remember the individual. Newspaper reporters are not allowed to sojourn at this house. During with a friend yesterday, at Congress Hall, I saw a gentleman practice a good dodge at the dinner table. Finding it impossible to attract the attention of a waiter, he laid a quarter on the table, and, pointing to it, gave his order, which was immediately answered, when he coolly pocketed the quarter again, much to the astonishment of the waiter, and the great amusement of those witnessing the operation. Congress Hall is probably the most miserably conducted of any hotel in the place. A gentleman was robbed at this house (Congress Hall) last Friday, and on mentioning the fact at the office that his room had been entered, and twenty-three dollars stolen therefrom, was very coolly told, such a thing was impossible—no one could enter his room. I mention these facts, to give you an idea of life at first class hotels in Saratoga.

The grand dress ball at the "States" last Friday was a decided fairure and a very stupid affair. The report of it given in the Saratoga Whag closes with these words—"We shall try next year to do better." More anon.

Our Canadian Correspondence.

# Our Canadian Correspondence.

QUEBEC, August 26, 1852. Parliamentary Proceedings -- Railroad Committec-Primary Vote in Quebec-Disinterestedness of British Capitalists-Discussion of the Reply to the Address-French Canadian Fears of Absorption-War between the Churches, for the Loaves and Fishes-Crops, &c

The usual Parliamentary campaign commenced on Monday. The Inspector General moved the appointment of the standing committees, and, not withstanding remonstrances from several members, hu ried the motion through. Mr. Brown objected. on very reasonable grounds, to the composition of the railroad committees, urging that questions involving so many rival interests should be adjudicated on by a tribunal in which all the contending parties were represented. There would doubtless be much dissatisfaction at the omission of several names which one expected to find in the board. But, after all, it is impossible to content everybody, and no line of any importance has been positively igcored.

The Quebec Gazette, actusted to a certain extent by a sly wish to divert public attention from the clergy reserves, and other thorny questions, informs its readers that this will be emphatically a railroad session. Twenty applications for acts of incorporaion of new railways almost justify the term. Per baps the most important of these is the line, of which I have so often written to you, from Quebec to Montreal, on the north shore of the St Lawrence A vote of £100,000 in aid of this enterprise has been extorted from the City Council; but the opponents of the subsidy succeeded in making the vote conditional on the sense of the citizens, to be taken conditional on the sense of the citizens, to be taken
by a general vote this week. The books are closed
to-day. I will inform you of the reacht. Through
the influence of the stockholders, the Methourne
line has been thrown into the opposite scale; the
St. Roche people, who are in favor of the line to a
man, will probably carry the day. The great Eoglish capitalist, Mr. Jackson, M. P., is now in Canada contracting with all the companies that are
willing to allow him a decent profit of some fifty
per cent. He ratified, the other day, the contract
made in England by the agent of the Richmond
Railway Company

Railway Company
These railroads have dragged me away from the
House The reply to the address was moved by
Mr. Sicotte, a French member, of no great standing.

and seconded by Mr. Christic, of Wentworth. Of course it brought all the members to their legs—the new ones especially, who had come to Quebec loaded and primed with a model speech. Mr. William Boulton, of Toronto, led the way, and, for three hours, spoke of all manner of subjects, winding up with a prayer for annexation to the United States. He was followed by others, less racy, though less discursive. Sir Alian McNab got Mr. Hincks on his legs, and we had a full and particular account of the formation. of the present ministry, with all the details, which I gave you in my letters of last fall. Mr. Lyon McKennie, late collaborateur of your follow citizen, Mr. Greeley, on the Tribme, fired away at the ministry for some time. His style of speaking is too rambling to produce any beneficial results, though his suggestions, based on information collected by him during his stay in the States, might often be adopted with profit. Mr. Morin, as organ of the French Canadian section of the ministry, developed their views in regard to several of the topics in the speech. The only one worth particularizing is the increase of the representation, apropos of which, Mr. Morin declared that his party would never consent to allow Upper Canada to send more members to the House than the lower province, though, as the last census shows plainly chough, the population of the former will soan exceed that of the latter by a large figure. Here is material for future strife. Mr. Gambie and Mr. Stevensen spoke at some length, on Thureday, in favor of protection; and Mr. Clapham gave the House the benefit of his experience during a trip to England, some years ago. Mr. Pspincau made his usual onslaught on Mr. Hincks and his colloagues, and was savagely upbraided with the rebellion of 1837, by Mr. Turcette. The oid man cannot open his mouth without having the cowardice of his followers, and the want of unanimity among his countrymen, thrown in his teeth. I am happy to add, howers, and the want of unanimity among his countrymen, thrown in his

an mombers cut a much more respectable figure in the House than the gentlemen from Upper Canada. The want of dignity and seriousness of manner in the latter is the subject of general remark. Many of the new members, especially, seem inclined to address the House as though the legislative hall was an assemblage of invariant, vaters where an figure. an assemblage of ignorant voters, whose suffrages could be gamed by low buffordery. The Lower Cenadians, diffuse as they generally are, evince a more accurate sense of the responsibility of their

Position
The Relief Committee of Montreal is beginning to meet with the same inconvenience in the distri-bution of the money sent to the sufferers as the Quebec Committee found in 1845 and 1846. The resolution conferring membership on dergymen of all denominations, places the entire control in the hands of the Roman Catholic priests, who are much more numerous than the Protestant ministers of all more numerous than the Protestant ministers of all denominations. It is asserted here, that the Catho lies saved money enough out of the Relief Fund to build the large Church in St. John's suburbs—be-sides granting large sums of money to rich people, who had lost property at the fire. From private letters from Montreal, I learn that fears of a similar embezzlement of the monies sent to that city are beginning to be felt—I would fain trust they are groundless. groundless.

Lord Elgin leaves Quebec on the 10th proximo, to

Lord Eigin leaves Quebec on the 10th proximo, to be present at the inauguration of the St Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad to Sherbrooke. The ceremeny is to be a grand one; and, no doubt many excellent speeches will be made on the occasion.

The crops in Lower Canada will not prove a total failure, as was feared, though none of the potatoes but those which are dug at present, and sold tor 1s. 6d. a bushel, will escape the rot. The fly has not destroyed the whole wheat crop. A kind of maggot has played sad mischief with the cabbages, and other garden preduce; but the barley and oat crop looks well, and nothing could be finer than the appearance of the orchards.

The troop ship Arabian, having on board a detachment of artillery, and two hundred passengers, arrived here on Thursday, from Woolwich.

Messrs. Buckland's theatrical troups are performing at Montreal with unbounded success. They will be succeeded by a French opera troupe from New Orleans.

The Runners of New York-Outrage and

Imposition on Emigrants.

The system of imposition pursued by a large portion of the New York runners, is such as to call aloud for some legislative enactment to protect the unfortunate emigrants who seek our shores as a place of refuge, but whose first impression must be that it is a land of rapine, of rogues, and rapparece. A number of emigrants arrived at this port on Friday last, per ship Galens, and immediately became prey to those harpies. It appears from the complaint of George Niethammer, made before the Mayor on Saturday, that he is a native of Unter Irdingan, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, in Germany; that he and about three hundred other emi grants arrived at New York on the 27th inst. from Havre, by the Galens ; on arriving at the quarantine ground, at Staten Island, a steamboat came alongside to take off the passengers and their baggage; the passengers were ordered into and accordingly went on board the steamboat; the steamboat left the ship at the quarantine and arrived at the pier, at the foot of Duane street, at about half-past 3 o'clock, P M., on the same day, 27th day of August, and the baggage and passengers were landed on that dock ; the gate which shuts the dock off from he steeet was closed, and the agents and runners prevented the passengers from leaving the pier though a large number of them were desirous of going into the city of New York to see their friends and relatives; but whenever they stated their wishes to that effect they were told they could not leave the pier until they had paid their passage into the interior. The deponent and about fifty other passon gers immediately resolved that they would under no circumstances pay, but would travel by what line they pleased; and not one of the party who so resolved did pay. They were then detained on the pier until about 8 o'clock, when the passengers, particularly the women and children, became exhausted from fatigue and want of nourishment, and fearing that they would be detained all night they desperately resolved to risk their lives in an effort to escape. They then endeavored to climb over the gate one by one, and by various devices escaped from the pier. Several of the passengers, when trying to get out, were held back and knocked down, or struck in the face with elenched fists by the runners, one of whom threatened to tie the passengers, arms and feet, if they did not forthwith pay their passages. They all steadily refused to pay; but did not get off from the pier till nine o'clock. Their baggage was then refused them, and they were, consequently, obliged to leave their chests, trunks, and ait their effects, on the pier the whole night though a large number of them were desirous of baggage was then refused them, and they were, consequently, obliged to leave their cheets, trunks, and all their effects, on the pier the whole night Several of the passengers went back with the desire to watch their effects, but they were denied admit tance, and were obliged to leave their property to the mercy of the runners. On the morning of the 28th inst., the passengers again went back to get their baggage, and the runners still refused to deliver it to them until they paid one dollar, or five francs for each person, which they were told they must pay for bringing their luggage in the steam bent from quarantine, and for storage on the pier The deponent, and four others in his company, after having refused to pay such charges, succeeded

best from quarantine, and has storage on the pier. The deponent, and four others in his company, after having refused to pay such charges, succeeded with great difficulty, in getting their luggage or paying one deducation a half for all five. John Roelobes, of Philadelphia, a naturalized eitizen of the United States, where he can resided for eleven years, and was on his return from a visit to Germany, deposed that he was a pissenger in the Galera; that he read the affidavit of George Neithammer respecting the treatment of the emigrant passengers, and that each and every allegation in it is true; and that during the electricion of the passengers he (Roelokes) was struck in the face by the runners, and was prohibited from speaking to the other passengers, two of whom were ladics under his charge; deponent, as well as the other passengers, could not get his luggage until the morning of the 28th, and there is missing from it a feather bad, a cloak, and a small bundle of liner, which cannot be found, and which deponent suspects have been found, and which deponent suspects have become

A joint affidavit, corroborative of the above state ment, was made, and signed by several of the other passengers. An official was despatched to the pier to demand the baggage, and the matter remains in the bands of the authorities.

# Theatrical and Musical.

Theatriest and Musical.

Bowrn Theatrie, Notwithstanding the great number of theatres nos in the city, probably more than any city in the world, still Hamblin continues to have respectable houses. Mr. Eddy is a very good actor, and has, for a long period, been playing for the amusement of the Bowry people. The pieces announced for this evening consist of "Ingomar" and the "Mi-thete longh." Mr. Eddy and Miss Heron in the principal characters.

Edgy and Miss Heron in the principal characters.

Broadway Thearne—Bulwer's beautiful play of the
"Lady of Lyons," which abounds with the most beautiful isinguage, will be presented this evening. Mive Joine
Deane, who has made such a favorable but doing the
part nights of her representations, will sustain the character of Fauline and Mr. Conway, that of theode Mislnotte. The amusements will terminate with the facts of
Good for Nothing."

notic. The subsements will terminate with the (acce of Good for Nothing)"

Num.o's Garran —The elegant comedy of the "Beile's Statugem," in which Miss Fitzpatrick, who are present action of "Letitla Handy," was so much and decay-rolly a mired, williappear. Mr. Wheatleigh an artist of great celebrity, sustains the part of Dericourt. The other parts will be filled by Mr. and Mrs. Sloan Mr. Lyane, and other comedians of great comic ability.

Naw York Theatran—Mad. Anna Thillion appears again this evening in the opera of the "Ench utreas," asseted by Mesers. Hudson and Meyer, and if so may judge form the enthusiam which prevailed during its recoverntation on Monday evening, the house being strowded in every department, the attendance to night with be no

Castle Gander.—The Bavel Family announce a very attractive entertainment for this ovening. The performances will consist of the same ing comic pantomine of "La Fete Champeter" in which nearly all the company appear. This will be followed by a grand divertisement, and the whole will close with the counic pantomine of "Jocko," with M. Maryotta in his inimitable representation of Jocko.

AMBRICAN BUSKUM.—The new prize drama entitled the "Orohan's Dream," was most enthusiastically re-ceived last evening, by an overflowing house. It is to be repeated this afternoon and evening, with the same ex-cellent cast."

this evening embraces many of their best features.

Wood's MINSTRELS—Wood's management is as prosperous as ever. Last evening his popular hand of Ethiopian performers delighted a very large assemblage. The programme for to night comprises songs, dances, burlesques and instrumental solos.

MR CROUTA'S BENEFIT will come off on Friday evening at the National theatre. Several artists of celebrity have volunteered.

Mr McKinsey, the manager of the Utica Museum, has arrived in town from Canada, and will open the above establishment on Saturday next.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

DECISION BY HON JUDGE ROOSEVELT.

And. 31.—Gesling, vs. Aunzetta B. Dash, and others.—
This is a controversy between isndilord and tenant. arising out of the widening of Liberty street by the Corporation of the city of New York. It appears that the defendants gave a lease to the plaintiff of the house and lot No. 84 Liberty street, near Broadway, for two years from the first of May, 1851, at the annual rent of one thousand dollars for the first year, and twelve hundred dollars for the first year, and twelve hundred dollars for the second year, and with a provise or covenant, that should the buildings be destroyed by fire, so as to be incapable of repair, then the lease should coase, and the tenant should be only liable for the payment of rent up to the time of such accident. Instead of destruction by fire, which may be deemed "an eminent domain," of the elements, it is, it seems to me virtually destroyed by the act of the Corporation of the city of New York under the "eminent domain." of the law, by taking off over the feet of the front of the building. The compilationant alleges that in addition to this operation the defendants are taking down the westerly wall, which they admit to be properly the eastern wall of the adjoining house. The house in question, having no independent wall on that side; and it is alleged that the defendants are doing other acts to destroy the entire building. The plaintiff, also alleges that negotiations have been going on, but that the parties have not been able to come to any segreement, and the plaintiff now asks for an injunction to restrain the defendants—not from merely taking down the ten feet in front, as decreed by the Corporation—but from taking down the westerly wall, and any other part of the building except the front. There is no alleger to the foot of the building come.

tion to restrain the defendants—not from marely taking down the ten feet in front, as decreed by the Corporation—but from taking down the westerly well, and any other part of the building except the front. There is no allegation that the defendant is not responsible, should the plaintiff be entitled to any damages for their alleged contemplated treepasses. By the code the Court undoubtedly has power to restrain, where it should appear in proof that plaintiff is entitled to relief, or if demied such relief, the Courts have power to restrain the continuance of an act, or to issue a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from a continuance of the injury. But this power being an extraordinary one is not exercised except in a continuance of the injury. But this power being an extraordinary one is not exercised except in a cases where it clearly appears that sufficient grounds exist therefor. In this case, however, it appears from the papers presented, and from an actual inspection of the bremises, that the lease ought in fact to be cancelled a very small portion of the term remains unexpired, and the premises are rendered untenantable by the action of the law. The rent, as in the case of fire, of course ceases, and whether the tomat has sustained, or will sustain any damages beyond the relief of exemption against fire, and the expiration of his tenancy, which we are bound to presume was taken into consideration by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and a proportionate allowance made to him. At all events, it does not appear that the case is one in which the Court should oxercise the power of injunction merely to enable the one party to enforce the other to a settlement, which under ordinary circumstances, neither the justice nor the equity of the case requires him to submit to. The plaintiff must, therefore beleft to ordinary action of damages for trespass, if it can be sustained, which is a matter of some doubt in my mind, but in which a jury may see fit to make him such allowance as the justice

THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD.

August 31.—The argument in this case was pomed by mutual consent, to the first general term n

Police Intelligence. Police Intelligence.

Arrest of two Hotel Thieres—A Singular Affair.—On Sunday night, or more properly speaking, at about one o'clock on Monday morning, officer Roberts, of the Third ward, took into custedy two young men of genteel appearance, calling themselves James Gordon, alias Coakiey, and John Murray, charged with attempting to rob the boarders at the Mansion House Hotel; No. 97 Chambers street. It seems that the two prisoners came to the hotel between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night, and took lodgings, entering their names on the register as James Gordon and John Murray. They stated they wished to be placed both in one room. Accordingly the porter showed them up to No. 46, on the second door of the rear building, fronting on Reade street. Room No. 45, adjoining 46 was secupied by Mr. Gustavus V Fox, first officer on board the steamship Baltic. This gentlemen had retired to be about haif an hour when he heard a thief, outside his door, working at the key; ultimately men had retired to bed about half an hour when he heard a thief, outside his door, working at the key, ultimately the key fell from the door on the floor, the rogue having unned back the boit in the look with the aid of "nipper" on the head of the key, but the door being fastened with a boit on the inside, the thief found it imposible to enter. Mr. Fox remained awake for some little time, preparing himselt to give the thief a warm reception, believing that he would yet effect an entrance, and while thus musing on the bold attempt of the rogues, a coice was heard in the entry, and all at once Mr. Fox heard some one hurry into the next room. No. 46, and eck the door, talking was hard in the entry, and affect he had some one hurry line the next room. No. 46, and Fox then opened his door, and saw two of the boarders. Mr. Robert H. Stone and Wm. J. Walker, who alleged that a few seconds before, they detected a young man in heir room, handling the pantaloons of Mr. Walker with an attempt to steal a gold watch and other property, valued in all at near \$200. The thief had entered the room by means of the "nippers," an instrument made of steel, by means of the "nippers," an instrument made of steel, by means of the "nippers," an instrument made of steel, need by hotel theires, which sits on the end of the key, nabling them to throw back the bolt in the lock with the same case as by the handle. It was in this manner the requestion of the substitution of the subs

be come to fatement published in your paper of the in the fatements published in your paper of the in the fat. In reference to a certain transaction been fir that and my if the covariant from and traditions of the real set with the open us as to be is obligatory on the unit of a your because as in a leading to fatalish

office and in the precence of reputable witnesses. When Mr. Hall visited my office for the purchase of the tickets in controversy, he was distinctly interrogated as to the kind or quality of the passage sought; in other words, whether he wished to obtain a first or a second class passage. For the first class passage my printed raves demand \$17.60 to Ohicago, and for the second class, \$12. These rates cocupy a prominent and conspicuous position in my office, to be read and consulted by all tryvelling men, and are as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Now will any one suppose, can any body believe, that in a business engaged in simply for its profits, that I would or did centract to furnish Mr. Hall a conveyance by which I was positively to sink and lose money. The idea is perfectly absurd and preposterous. The truth is, the price governs the kind or quality of the accommodation; and the price paid by Mr. Hall—fifty-four deliars for four and a half persons,—too clearly indicates the kind or passage agreed on between us to make it a disputable point. When this whole matter shall have been legally adjudicated, as soon it must be then will it be discovered that a great awong has been sought to be inflicted on me, as will be most noundarity substantiated by the most reputable witnesses. Till such decision. I most respectfully ask a suspension of the public opinion.

JOHN J. ROSS, No. 7 West street, N. Y.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

### MONEY MARKET.

were obtained. At the first board Nicaragua Transit Company advanced % per cent; Pennsylvania Coal Company, %; Cumberland Coal Company, 1%; Eric Railroad, 14; Long Island Railroad, 1; Stonington Railroad, 14; Hudson River Railroad, 14; Michigan Central Railroad 11/2. At the second board the market experienced a greater improvement, and closed very firm at the advance. Nicarsqua went up 1 per cent: Brie Railroad Railroad. %; Hariem Stai road. % The decline realized within the past two weeks is in a fair way of being soon raied any time this year will be current before the lapse of sixty days. We are going to have a very easy money the year equal to five millions of dollars per month; with extensive markets in Europe for our great staple products, and unusually large crops at home; with a satisfactory settlement of all our political affairs, domestic and foreign; with an active and profitable trade; with every important interest in a sound and healthy state, and full employment at remunerating prices for all classes, we see no reason why we are not justified in anticipating a poriod of prosperity greater than has been known for many years. The ultimate result of all this expansion may be a revulsion; but such on event is a great way off. In the meantime, all engaged in the onward movements of so as to keep their heads above water, to witness the grand collapse. There will be plenty of time to secure several reasonable fortunes, and opportunities enough to place a competency beyond the reach of disaster.

We look for a great inflation in stocks within the next

there is a wide margin to be covered, before prices can be considered even moderately expanded. A great many tocks on the list are cheap at present prices, and holde are evidently aware of it. There is, therefore, no anxiety to sell. Speculators are particularly partial to coal stocks, and mining stocks of all kinds are attracting a good deal of attention. At current rates, most of them will prove profitable investments. Railroad securities generally may do well, but there is not so much room for improvem or productiveness as in coal and other mining companies. It would be difficult to make a mistake, in making selections from the list on the brokers' books.

The arrival of the steamship Ohio, from Aspinwall will fill the vacuum caused by the shipments to Euro during the past month. We learn from a gentleman recently returned from California, that the steamer from San Francisco, on the 15th of August inst. will bring about three millions of dollars in gold dust on freight. and that the semi-monthly shipment for the remainder of the year will be still larger. This is certainly most satis-factory intelligence, and the effect must be of the most

The amount of specie entered at the New York custom ouse from foreign ports, during the month of August, 1852, was \$1 816,594, of which \$17,821 was silver, \$42,326 gold, and \$1,756.449 gold dust. This report was made up o 12 o'clock to-day, and does not therefore include th

	secunt o	Port fees Post Office I Transfer Miscellaneou	Dep't.	2532 4 29,021 3 250 000 0 4 555 3	3 20	126	60
Post (	office Dr	Payments (ts afts ts		,522 724 7 172 226 9 185,000 0	0		
By ba	Abgus	August 31 f funds to pa t 1, 1852. propriations,	y interes	t and cor	\$67	053 229 280	21
	Total				\$108	509 110	
Treas	Balance, ury Note	August 81, 18	552	* * * * * * * * *	. \$41	393 650	77
Recei	pts for C	ustoms in Au		l			

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post of he annexed statement, exhibiting the amount of de

COMMERCE OF THE UNIT	851 AND 1852	ETENUS FROM CU
New York	31.756.199 54	\$28,771 482
Boston	6.577.510 84	6.250.588
Roston Philadelphia	3,667 838 62	3.715 026
New Orleans	2.296 636 68	2.260 191
Baltimore		1.064 030
San Francisco	719 586 03	2,191.601
Charleston, S. C		
Portland	209 030 44	256 150 1
Savannah	208,994 73	141 658
St. Louis	213.832 79	283.056
Cincinnati	105.195 44	128 212
Mobile	76.184 23	123,547
New Haven	102.139 73	101,592
Salem	156,626 31	123 889
Eastport Maine		20 074
Alburg, Vermont	76,036 34	87,647
Providenca, R I	47.056 41	21 956 3
O.w.go	91.557 23	87 105
Buffalo	62.849 13 49.856 10	
Plattsburg	90,800 10	64 646
Richmond. Vn	70,285 75 67,550 25	67.302 46.409
Nortelk	50.195 96	71.885
Alexandria	18 423 31	
	20 517 48	42 002 82 397
Sandusky		
Louisville	66 572 66	57.421
Nashville		76.245
Astoria, Oregon		33.725
Bath	14.021 60	9.946
Bangor		12 400
Portsmouth	10 087 16	19 878
Gioncester Mass	23 158 66	21 822
New Bedford		18,302
Brista i		15 878
Newport		13 417
Middletown	14.976 34	21.138
New London		16 635
Sackett's Harbor		12 800
Rochester		13 781
Ningara		23.885
Ondershave		21 600
Ogdensburg Cape Vincent N. Y	6 076 24	19 701
Georgetown, D. C	21.531 65	19 862
Alexandris		42 436
Apalachicola	15,601 34	17 047
Pitt-burg	8,723 62	20 318
Chiengo	2.781 23	11,188
Detroit	28 705 47	34 331

There are one hundred and eight ports of entry in the United States, on the senboard, on the great inland lakes: and on our great rivers Ninety-five ports are included in this statement, fifty nine of which are named, and for-ty-six condensed into one total. Thirteen ports have not been returned, but the aggregate is so small that the above table for each year would not vary much. It is estimated that thirty thousand dollars would cover the collections at those ports. The increase in the amount of revenue col-lected at San Francisco, in 1862, compared with 1851, shows with what rapidity the foreign trade of that port is growin this statement, fifty nine of which are named, and foring. All the other important ports of entry show a great uniformity in the amount of duties collected each year, except New York, and in that case the decrease has been powerds of three millions of dollars. Nearly two-thirds it the aggregate amount of duties on imports collected at the ports of entry in the United States, are received at

Total..........\$48 837.029 51 \$47.325,557 46

The returns of the New Orleans banks, for the month

ng July 31, 1852. compared with those for years past, present the annexed statement:

Barning Movement is New Orleans.

Long. Deposits. Specif. Oct.

Jam., 1844...\$15.737,125.6473.215.7889.190.1,741.8

Aug., 1647...22.141.471.6665.066.570.3702.6

Jam., 1849...19.173.281.8427.792.8153.456.4

Jam., 1850...18.602.619.8.219.705.6979.772.5056.8

July. 1862...29.777.303.8,063.858.62.168.21.4,383.9

The total cash liabilities of the house for seven The total cash liabilities of the banks of New Ories on the 31st of July, 1852, was \$13 983 992 17. Total co ameta, \$18 138 500 80 ; capital paid im, \$12,083 136 ; cap tal of branch banks. \$1,404.138. Total liabilities, exct sive of capital, \$21,718.147. Total assets, \$37,651,454 p. The condition of each bank in New Orleans, according to returns made to the Board of Currency, on the 31st to returns made to the Board of Currency, on the Sist 1
July 1852 was as annowed:—
Louisian Bank—Circulation, \$1.147,714; deposition \$2.824.050 14; due to foreign and demestic bunks, ferexcharge, \$288.050 76; other each limbilities, \$147.62 The assets are: -Specie on hand, \$2.457.160 86; loans of deposits payable in full at maturity, \$2.084.449 62, due by foreign and domestic banks and exchange, \$189.786.45 other each assets, (capital stack purchased of the state, \$1.200,000; making a total of active liabilities of \$4.336 239 90, and of active assets, \$6.941.306.35. The capital in its \$3.903.000; the capital of the branch bank \$336.746 97; the real estate, \$201.420.32; loans on stock \$100.040 91; long loans on mortgages, pledges, &c.

other assets not avallable within ninety days, \$196 46

other seeds not available within ninety days, \$105 45, protested papers \$160,376 44.

Canal and Banking Company—Circulation, \$1122,767 59; deposits, \$1 039,162 16; due to foreign and do meetic banks, iers exchange, \$212,963 92; other cash is bilities, \$15 644 59. The cash assets are:—Specie or hand, \$949 380 61; loans on deposits payable in full a maturity, \$1,760,634 59; due by foreign and domestic hands and exchange, \$234,492 30, charges and domestic hands and exchange \$234,492 30, charges and constitutions.

banks and exchange, \$364,492 30; other cash assets none; making a total of cash Habilities of \$2 396.558 08

and of cash assets. \$3,074,497 50. The capital paid in t

\$3.154.000; that of the branch bank, \$267.126.48; real

estate, \$331.851 53; lavested in public improvements

\$1.149 015 07; long loans on mortgages, &c., none; on stocks, none; other discounts on capital, \$1,663,483 74;

01 Assets, \$1,617.061 25 of specie on hand; leans on de-posits payable in full at maturity, \$2,628,123 33; due by foreign and domestic banks and exchange, \$28.275 68;

The capital paid in is \$1.986 280; that of the brauch bank \$233.328 95; real estate, \$155 820 48; loans on stock, \$421,937; long loans, mortgage, &c , \$131,347 96; ether discounts on capital, \$977,713 92; other assets not availa-

ble within ninety days, \$151,698 65; protested paper

Union Bank-Circulation, \$25.530; deposits, \$47,079 62

on stock, \$191,423 96; long loans, mortgage, &c., \$237 306 71; other discounts on capital, \$172,474 30; other assets not available within ninety days, \$568,904 79; protested

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank — Circulation, \$609.535; deposits, \$1 230.171.04; due to foreign and delimentle banks, less exchange, \$218.365.61; other cash liabilities, \$14.811.50. The assots are:—Specie on hand \$1,064,709; loans on deposits, payable in full at maturity' \$1,612.136.27; due by foreign and domestic banks and exchange, \$103.356.15; making a total of cash liabilities

of \$2,302,873 06; and of cash assets, \$2,878.201 42. The capital paid in is \$1,689,860; that of the branch bank! \$156,000; real estate, \$127,923 91; leans on stock

\$247,080; long loans, mortgages, &c., \$264 729 57; other assets, not available within ninety days, \$778,763 19; pre-

\$1,596 04; other cash liabilities, \$91,028 87, Assets— Specie on hand, \$63,199 79; due by foreign and demostic

banks and exchange, \$7.475 48; making a total of oath liabilities, of \$98 952 96; and of cash assets, \$70,875 27; the

real estate is \$465,712 97; loans on stock. \$4,114,800 80;

on capital, \$386,943 49; other basets, not available within

ninety days, \$444 838 17; protested paper, \$31,569 60; Mabilites other than active, \$6,236 533 25.

Conselidated Association—Circulation, \$11,529 05; de-

porits, \$2,041 93. Assets-Specie on hand \$13,559 49;

making a total of cash liabilities of \$13,561 98. and o

cush assets of \$13,559 40. The real estate is \$29,688 62;

oans on stock \$707,615 63; long loans, &c., \$14 218 16;

other discounts on capital, \$280,175 66; other assets not

available within ninety days. \$132.794 76; pretested paper, \$26,079 78; liabilities other than active, \$1,498,

The Citizens' Bank has besides a circulation of bank

note C. \$5 979, and post notes and coupons C. \$57 76.

The Consolidated Association has also an extra circula

tion of bank notes of \$4 275; coupons of interest \$2,116 10

tested paper, \$16,326 67. Citizens' Bank—Circulation, \$6 027 75; d

paper, \$201,144 66.
The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank — Circulate

\$126,029 95.

\$169.640 91; long loans on mortgages, pledges. &c \$1,312 420 16; other discounts on capital, \$1 185,498 41

TURSDAY, August 31-6 P. M. There was a very buoyant feeling in the street this morning at the opening. The demand for all the leading fancy stocks was active, and better prices throughout

stocks, none; other discounts on capital, \$1,005,483 74; protested paper, \$181,177 19. Louisiana State Bank—Oirculation, \$1,160,869; do posits, \$2,918,346 91; due to foreign and domestic banks le a exchange, \$138,263 96; other cash liabilities, \$439 086 other cash ascots. \$663 976 32; making a total of cash lia bilities of \$4.666 606 88; and of cash assets. \$4:819,426 56. Union Bank—Circulation, \$22,539; deposits, \$47,070 of Assets—Specie on hand, \$51,760 16; leams on deposits payable in full at maturity, \$20,250; due by foreign and domestic banks and exchange, \$1,276,824 24; making a total of each liabilities, of \$73,200 62; and of each assets \$1,348,824 89. The capital paid in is \$1,250,000; that of the banch bank, \$410,933 63; real cetate, \$64,200; leams

with upwards of two millions of dollars in gold dust on freight, and half a million in the hands of pasengers,

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to day, amounted to \$113,045 30; payments \$58 593 88-balance \$6,705.053 43.

Ohio's importation. 

		Children.					
	count of	Post of	ms one office Dep't er isneous	2.532 4	3 20	126	60
300	office Dr	MCGA	nts	172 225 9	0	004	06
AD.	fer Draf	LJ		185,000 0	\$1,879	,950	63
pena	August	funda 1. 1852	to pay inte	rest and cor	. \$67	053 229 250	21
	Total					509 110	
-	Balance, iry Note	August a funde	81, 1832 d			393 650	
ceir	ts for C	ustoms	in August, 1	851			
1	Excoss in	1812			. \$665	849	10
HANGE !	-	CATALOGICAL CA	STATE OF STA		A PARTY		

	tion of bank notes of \$4 275; coupons of interest \$2,116 19;
	bank bonds \$5.128 95.
6 60	\$2500 U S 6's, '68. 1185 100 she Fier & K'pert. 47 4000 U S 8's, '68. 1185 100 she Fier & K'pert. 47 4000 U S 8's, '68. 1085 6 46 500 Obio 6's, '56 1045 60 de
0 00	\$2500 U S 6's, '68. 118% 100 she Plat & K'pert. 47 4000 U S 5's '68. 108% 75 de 48'5 500 Ohio 6's, '56. 104% 76 de 530 47%.
4 06	500 Ohio 6's, '56, 104' 50 do 530 474
	1000 Virginia 6's 110% 50 do
	1000 N Y State 5's, '58 107 50 de
60 63	2000 Prio Income Rds 98 150 Prio RR 460 R652
3 43	1000 Erie lat M Bds 11316 375 do 862
No. 444	2000 Erie Con Bds, '71 98% 150 do 86%
29 21	40 als Chathers Bl. 106 10 do 800 bl
50 01	25 Centen Co 80% 50 Long Island RR 23
9 25	110 New Jersey Zinc. 11% 26 de 22%
0 48	26 Nie Tennit Co 27 200 de 450 23
	160 do 600 27 350 do 23%
13 77	400 do 27% 150 do 23%
2000	96 do 610 975 195 Stanington PR 5017
8 55	25 do
17 65	50 da 100 2732 100 de 60
9 10	50 do
	50 do b10 27% 200 Reading RR 91
ives	50 Mont Mining 3% 50 N Y & N H RR 114
atios	50 do 600 275 100 do 600 275 50 do 516 605 50 do 510 275 50 do 515 605 50 do 515 605 50 do 510 275 200 Rasing RR 91 50 Morris Canal 600 175 50 Hud River RR 605 50 Daybin Coal Coa 86 150 50 P & N H RR 114 50 Daybin Coal Coa 86 150 50 P & S H RR 104 605 50 Daybin Coal Coa 86 150 50 P & S H RR 104 605 50 Daybin Coal Coa 86 150 50 P & S H RR 105 150 50 Daybin Coal Coa 86 150 50 50 Daybin Coal Coa 86 150 50 50 Daybin Coal Coa 86 150 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5
1851	100 Dauphin Coal Co 83 86 150 de
_	60 Pour Coal Co 115% 100 Nor & Wor RR 04%
Cus-	100 do
uus.	SECOND BOARD.
2 49	\$ECOND BOARD.  \$5000 U S 6'a '67. 115's '42' sha Penn Coal Co. 115's '15' sha & P C' 1 Right. 140' di
8 68	350 Nie Traneit Co. 2814 100 do 234
6 77	100 dob°0 28% 115 Erie RR 87
1 86	100 00 00 29% 100 00 00
0 75	50 do 25 500 do 560 87%
1 13 7 12	175 do
26	100 New Jersey Zing 113 50 de 110 55
8 21	50 Cumb Coal Co b60 70% 25 Stonington RR 60%
6 23	150 do 600 60% 100 Harlem RR 7234
2 79	100 00 100 7012
7 85	
2 25	CITY TRADE REPORT.
9 82 4 75	
7 35	Tursday, August 31-6 P. M.
6 33	Pending the emission of the America's advices, transac-
5 92	tions in produce were rather limited
2 00	Asses.—Sales were made of 75 bbls.—pots at \$4.75 a
6 91	\$4.81%, and pearls at \$5.56% per 100 lbs.  Brander . Flour varied little, the business inc'nd-
2 70	BREADER - Flour varied little, the business inc'nd-
9 14 5 58	ing 8 200 bbis - ordinary to choice State at \$4 31 % a \$4
1 41	to: mixed to faccy Western at \$4 37 % a \$4 56 %; with common to good Southern and Ohio, at \$4 37 % a \$4 62 %.
7 40	A few lots rye flour brought \$3 62%; 50 bbis. Jersey
1 98	meal, \$3.75; 150 hbds Brandywine do., \$17.50, 30.000
4 60	bushels red and mixed Western wheat, 18e a \$1 and
5 60	Sluia Sl 03 10 000 mixed Canadian do . São .: some
5 00	river ryc. 80 a Sic; Western and State oats 44 a 47%; and 29 000 bushels unsound with Western mixed corn.
6 56	and 29 000 but hels unsound with Western mixed corn.
6 96 8 36	Corror - The sales to-day were 1,860 bales, with a
2 78	stendier market than has raied recently, caused by the
2 09	very unfavorable Southern erop advices.
1	The state of the s

the husiness inconditate at \$4.31 % a \$4.47 % a \$4.50 %; with its \$4.37 % a \$4.50 %; with its \$4.37 % a \$4.50 %; 57.50 % bbin. Jercey to., \$17.50, 30.000 beat, 98e a \$1 and lear do, 95e; some to ours 44 a 47 %; estern mixed corn.

very unfavorable Southern crop advices.

COFFEE.—There were 200 bags Java bought at 10%c;
500 Leguarra, at 9% a 9%c; 1.20 Rio at 8% a 8%c; and
100 Jamaica at 8%. Market unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpoid 2000 bbis, flour were engaged,
at 15d at 16%d; wheat was at 5%d. To London 1500
bbis, flour were engaged at 1s, 16%d, a 2s; and for wheat,
6%d was asked. There was no change to notice in rates
for California, which were from at 45 a 85c. There was
nothing to the continen. To Port Philip, freight was
being engaged at 50c. per foot measurement by a good
safter.

being engaged at 50c. per foot measurement by a good safter

FRUITE - 200 boxes bouch raising realized \$2 20; 25 do. shelld almonds, 21½ a 22c; and 50 bbis. Zante currents, at 6 a 6½c.

Hay was rather uncettled, some lots having been procured for export, at \$1½ to 87½c; and others bringing from city dealers as much as \$1 a \$1 05½ per 100tb

Hors - 8ome 35 bales Eastern and Western were taken at 40 a 47½c, each, per 1b

IRON.—We heard of 180 tons Scotch pig having been sold, at \$22 00 6 months.

Lead - A small parcel of Spanish changed bands at \$4 62, and 500 packages Galema at \$4 75 per 166 bbs, ca-h.

Leag - Common Rockland was in good demand at 96

44 C2 and 500 packages Galena at \$4 75 per 100 105, on-1;

Liker — Common Rockland was in good demand at 99 a 65c. cash, per bbl

Olla — Some 2 500 gallons linseed were purchased at 78 c 75c, per gallon cash, an advance.

Fractistors I vorted buyers, the raise reaching but 255 bbls prime and mess pork at \$17 62 a 17 75 and \$10 87 ½ d to bbls prime i.e.d at 11 ½ c per 15; 150 bbls old and new prime, with mess best at \$6 a \$5, \$4s, \$41 and \$12 a \$17. and \$10 c \$17. and \$10 min in prime choose at 6 a 6½ c per 15.

With fair to prime choose at 6 a 6½ c per 15.

Ricer.—Since Friday last 150 thereas fair to prime have been seed at \$6 a \$2 per 100 lbs. cash.

Soar — There have been 250 boxes and mottled castile bought at \$6c. per b on four montas credit.

Seriatra — Included in the day's sales were 1 000 bbls.

Oble and prion whiskey, at 24½ and 25c, cash, per gallon—as improvement.

gallon—as improvement
Sugana.—We hear that 600 hbds. Muservado bave
been disposed of at 6% and 5%c, per 1b, usual terms
Market him.